PRELIMINARY DESCRIPTION OF SOME NEW LYSTROSAURI.

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The Lystrosaurus material in the Transvaal Museum has steadily increased of recent years, and its collections now contain some forty developed skulls of this genus. The peculiarities of many of these specimens and the new forms were not made known before, because it was thought better to acquire a good many specimens before giving any description. collection has now grown to such an extent, however, that longer delay of discussion would not find justification in lack of material. On the other hand, the character of most of the aescriptions of the known forms is such, that identification of Lystrosaurus material without the aid of the type specimens is nearly impossible. It seems that a revision of the genus is a pressing necessity. As this could not be undertaken by me at present only two other ways remained, namely, either to abandon the idea of describing our material or to do it with a great risk of producing synonyms. The latter way was chosen, and care was taken to reduce this risk to a minimum. A preliminary description is hereby given of new forms in the collection. A description in extenso may be expected in a short time.

Lystrosaurus Breyeri, n. sp.

Relatively much narrower between the outer edges of the prefrontals than latirostris. Declivis and platyceps are relatively broader and Alfredi narrower in the parietal region. Murrayi is relatively narrower and as in verticalis the distance of the septomaxillary from the oral edge is relatively much greater. In boops, on the other hand, this distance is much smaller compared with the breadth over the prefrontals. The breadth between the edges of the prefrontals in frontosus greatly exceeds the length of the premaxillary. In Breyeri the premaxillary is longer than the prefrontal breadth. Andersoni and Mccaigi are much narrower between the hinder upper corners of the orbital rims. Putterilli is relatively broader between the upper corners of the orbital rims and much broader in the parietal region.

Lystrosaurus Jorisseni, n. sp.

The specimen has suffered somewhat from lateral compression. The measurements of the breadth over the prefrontals and between the orbital rims have therefore been corrected as far as possible. The breadth over the prefrontals is much greater than the length of the premaxillary in latirostris, whereas in Jorisseni the reverse is the case. While the premaxillary of our form is much shorter, the parietal region appears to be absolutely broader than in declivis; moreover, this species is relatively broader between the orbital rims. Alfredi and Breyeri are broader over the prefrontals and much narrower over the parietals. Murrayi is relatively much narrower over the prefrontals. The snout of verticalis is relatively much longer, and compared with the breadth over the prefrontals. this is also the case with boops. Frontosus, Andersoni, Mccaigi, and Putterilli as with Breyeri. The snout of platyceps is relatively broader than in Jorisseni. Measurements (for the meaning of the figures see description of Breyeri): 1, 73 mm.; 2, 36 mm.; 3, 62 mm.; 4, 42 mm.; **5,** 25 mm.; **6,** 65 mm.

Lystrosaurus Jeppei, n. sp.

This is a remarkably broad and low skull. It has suffered from vertical crushing, and, as a consequence, the measurement of the length of the premaxillary had to be corrected. Jeppei has the same breadth in the parietal region as the much bigger latirostris, and is therefore relatively much broader. Although its premaxillary is much shorter, Jeppei is even absolutely broader in the parietal region than declivis. Alfredi and frontosus are broader over the prefrontals. Alfredi is, moreover, narrower between the parietal ridges, and platyceps is relatively broader. The orbital cavity of platyceps is also relatively much larger than that of Jeppei. The following forms are relatively narrower over the prefrontals than Jeppei: Murrayi, boops, Putterilli, Breyeri, and Jorisseni. The snout of boops and verticalis is longer. Andersoni and Mccaigi are relatively much narrower between the upper posterior corners of the orbital rims. Breyeri and Jorisseni have also a much longer snout.

Measurements: 1, 57 mm.; 2 (not taken into consideration at present); 3, 68 mm.; 4, 48 mm.; 5, 22 mm.; 6, 78 mm.

Lystrosaurus Theileri, n. sp.

This skull is very much damaged, the premaxillary having been wrenched away from its original position and now being situated some 4 cm. in front of the maxillaries. The whole of the skull top, however, is very well preserved. The preparietal is seen to be a narrow elongated bone, unlike the shape of this bone in known Lystrosauri. The suture between the frontals and the nasals is bent sharply backwards along the median line, the nasals cutting deeply into the front edge of the frontals. This also is contrary to the condition of this suture in all other Lystrosauri where it is known. Declivis, latirostris, and Alfredi are all relatively much broader over the prefrontals. Boops is narrower over the parietals and has a much narrower snout. Frontosus is relatively narrower over the prefrontals. Andersoni is relatively broader between the upper posterior

corners of the rims of the orbital cavity. Breyeri is narrower over the parietals. Jorisseni and platyceps are broader over the parietals. Platyceps and Jeppei have a much broader snout. In Putterilli the preparietal is nearly round. A comparison with Mccaigi is nearly impossible. The exact length of the premaxillary of Theileri cannot be obtained as the bone is damaged. An estimate of its length gives 63 mm. This means that the premaxillary is as long as the skull is broad over the prefrontals. In Mccaigi the premaxillary is more than twice as long as the breadth of the skull over the prefrontals. Comparison with Murrayi and verticalis was quite impossible. The few measurements which are known of these skulls could not be compared with measurements in Theileri, and no specific peculiarities have been made known.

Measurements: 1, 63? mm.; 3, 65 mm.; 4, 44 mm.; 5, 22 mm.;

6, 66 mm.

Lystrosaurus Wagneri, n. sp.

The specimen has suffered slightly from vertical pressure, and as a result the regions between the eyes and the nostrils and the squamosa are broken. Wagneri is relatively much narrower between the upper hinder corners of the orbital rims than latirostris, declivis, Alfredi, depressus, Breyeri, Jeppei, Putterilli, and Theileri. The snout of Wagneri is relatively much broader than that of latirostris, declivis, Alfredi, boops, and Breyeri. The premaxillary of Murrayi and boops is relatively much longer and that of verticalis much shorter than in Wagneri. Frontosus is much broader and Jorisseni and Theileri are narrower over the prefrontals. Wagneri is much narrower over the parietals than platyceps, Putterilli, Jorisseni, Jeppei, and Theileri. It is broader than Andersoni and Mccaigi between the upper hinder corners of the orbital rims.

Measurements: 1, 67 mm.; 2, 34 mm.; 3, 71 mm.; 4, 42 mm.; 5, 17 mm.; 6, 80 mm.

Lystrosaurus Wageri, n. sp.

A small skull which has suffered much from vertical pressure. In the uncrushed specimen the parietal region should be broader and the frontal region narrower. Wageri is relatively much broader over the parietals than latirostris, declivis, Alfredi, depressus, Murrayi, boops, Putterilli, Breyeri, Jeppei, Theileri, and Wagneri. The nostrils of Wageri are much nearer to the oral edge than those of verticalis. The premaxillary of Murrayi is relatively much longer than that of Wageri. Frontosus is much broader over the prefrontals. The preparietal of Wageri is long and sharp-pointed in front, whereas that of platyceps is very broad in front. The snout of Wageri is relatively broader than that of Andersoni. Wageri is relatively broader than Mecaigi between the upper hinder corners of the orbital rims and narrower than Jeppei. It is also relatively broader than Putterilli and Jorisseni over the prefrontals.

Measurements: 1, 37 mm.; 2, 15 mm.; 3, 45 mm.; 4, 27 mm.; 5, 18 mm., 6, 49 mm.